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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
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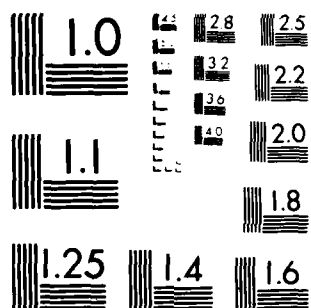
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КРАСНАЯ ЗВЕЗДА

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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VOL. 3, NO. 9, 1983

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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

**BASED ON
RED STAR**
(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-30 SEPTEMBER 1983

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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-30 September 1983

Executive Summary

In September 1983, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated 26 percent of its total print space to international events and foreign news. Of this amount, over 50 percent pertained to political/military activities of the United States Government. For over four years, the average amount of print space allocated to Washington (by Red Star) has been 29 percent of the total foreign coverage. This dramatic (21 percent) increase in Soviet propaganda about the United States was primarily due to one event--the destruction by a Soviet Air Defense SU-15 aircraft of KAL Flight 007 on 1 September 1983.

Within forty-eight hours after the shooting down of the Korean civilian airlines, the Kremlin initiated a massive and unprecedented propaganda campaign to "prove" that KAL Flight 007 was a CIA spy plane that intentionally violated Russian air space. In its propaganda offensive, the Soviet government used the "big lie" and a variety of other propaganda techniques to "prove" that:

- The South Korean airliner was on a spy mission controlled by the American CIA.
- Reagan initiated the KAL 007 incident in order to intensify his huge anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.
- Reagan initiated the KAL 007 incident in order to block the Geneva disarmament talks.
- Reagan initiated the KAL 007 incident to justify his massive military buildup to the American people and Congress.
- The USSR was fully justified and within its legal rights to shoot down the intruder.

As in previous months, the Soviet propaganda machine exploited the theme of American military, political and economic hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee imperialism and aggression). In September 1983, due to the shooting down of KAL Flight 007, 83 percent of Soviet propaganda (about the United States) related to American imperialism, provocation and aggression. Of this amount, more than 60 percent pertained to the South Korean civilian jetliner. The following headlines and abstracts illustrate the intensity and strident anti-American polemics contained in the Soviet press pertaining to the attack on the Korean Airlines jumbo jet.

- Korean Airlines fly regular spy missions over the USSR.
- KAL intrusion was planned by the United States.

- The USSR was merely defending its sovereign territory and well within its legal rights.
- Campaign of slander. The question still remains, how did the Korean airliner get into Soviet air space? KAL was on a spy mission.
- The United States must bear the responsibility for the tragedy. The USSR has a right to defend its borders.
- Large-scale provocation. The KAL flight and intrusion were planned by the American CIA.
- Facts vs fiction. America is using this tragedy to fan the fires of anti-Soviet hysteria.
- Return to the cold war. The U.S. planned the intrusion.
- Reagan must bear responsibility.
- Facts vs lies. Even the American press questions Reagan's version of the KAL incident.
- The noise of provocators. The USSR defended its borders.
- The Soviet air defense commanders were justified in their actions.
- A spy mission. The world press headlined that KAL 007 was on a spy mission for Washington.
- Washington is using the Korean Airlines incident to blacken and slander the reputation of the USSR.
- USSR has a right to defend its borders. The USSR has defended its territory from attackers and spies for years. This was no different.
- Tapes are phony. The more the U.S. screams, the more obvious the lies.
- At least six of KAL's crew were CIA agents. KAL has taken all of the responsibility for the loss of life.
- Evil goal. The more Reagan screams the more obvious the evil goals.
- New facts come to life. Former CIA director S. Turner says that the USSR told the truth...
- A typical hegemonist act.
- Facts condemn Washington. A well coordinated intelligence mission.

During the past year, Soviet propagandists have steadfastly insisted that the United States Marines are in Lebanon to protect Israeli and American imperialism in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. In September, the Soviet government insisted that the Reagan administration is preparing to launch a major military assault on the "national patriotic" forces in Lebanon. In a series of feature articles, Russian commentators emphasized the following strident headlines and topics:

- (The) American war in Lebanon.
- Reagan plans to bomb Syrian positions in Lebanon.
- Escalation of intervention. The U.S. continues to increase military involvement in Lebanon.
- The Sixth Fleet moves closer to Beirut.
- U.S. Marines continue to shell Beirut.
- Update on Lebanon. Tension is increasing.
- Reagan increases military involvement (in Lebanon).
- The United States in the role of murderer.

For more than seven months Soviet commentators have assiduously exploited the political/military events and actions in Central America. In September, the Kremlin repeatedly headlined an emphasized the following slogans and topics:

- CIA against Nicaragua. CIA-supported mercenaries attacked Nicaraguan villages.
- The CIA arms and trains mercenaries for attacks on Nicaragua.
- CIA-supported bandits bomb an area 50km south of Managua.
- Reagan plans an invasion of Nicaragua.
- The U.S. is escalating military aggression in Nicaragua

Again in September 1983, Soviet commentators continued to exploit vigorously those propaganda topics about the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons and Reagan's militarism as a serious and imminent threat to world peace. The Kremlin provided extensive coverage of American military exercises and the deployment of Ground Launched Cruise (nuclear) Missiles and Pershing II nuclear missiles. The tone and scope of Russian propaganda highlighted:

- Nuclear maniacs. Pentagon (plans) would launch attacks (on the Soviet Union) from military bases in Alaska, Japan, South Korea and the Philippines.

- Reagan is accelerating deployment of nuclear missiles to Western Europe. The Pentagon increases the number of Pershing II missiles to be deployed.
- Reagan insists on military supremacy over the USSR.
- American intervention in the Philippines. Thousands protest against U.S. policies.
- Policy of extreme adventurism. American military forces are all over the world dictating to other nations.

Due to Soviet concern and media attention provided to the Korean Airline incident, the editors of Red Star had limited space for other topics. Therefore, United States foreign military assistance and mutual security topics received very modest coverage during September. As expected, Soviet media and commentators emphasized the 12-day trip of the American Secretary of Defense to Japan, China and Pakistan. However, in regard to China Soviet propaganda was limited, subdued and the news reports of Weinberger's trip appeared to be factual.

In an orchestrated propaganda effort, key Soviet leaders and commentators repeatedly emphasized the following topics about arms control:

- Soviet citizens write to Red Star expressing support for Andropov's peace initiatives and support for nuclear disarmament.
- The Soviet Union has shown consistently by words and actions that it is serious about preventing nuclear war.
- Governments all over the world praise the foreign policy of the USSR. Moscow wants world peace and nuclear disarmament.
- The USSR wants to avoid nuclear confrontation.

In September, the major focus of Letters to the Editor (in Red Star) were related to the following topics in regard to the Soviet Armed Forces:

- Inefficiencies and shortages in military housing.
- Fraud and dishonesty.
- Poor performance and/or inefficiency in the (Soviet) military beauracracy.
- Support for Yuri Andropov and the Kremlin's foreign policy.

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for more than four years--June 1979 through September 1983. During this period, almost 60,800 feature stories and news items were analyzed. However, the main purpose of this edition is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric, propaganda slogans, themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during September 1983.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda). With a circulation of several million copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In September 1983, slightly more than 26 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. In general, the amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is limited to 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in September 1983 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table also reflect Red Star's international coverage for August 1983 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for the selected countries since June 1979.

TABLE 1

Rank	Govern't/Int. Org.	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	June 79 thru July 83
1.	United States.....	50.19%	40.56%	28.94
2.	Lebanon.....	7.35	2.26	2.02
3.	Central America.....	5.01	5.60	1.25
4.	Japan.....	2.45	1.65	2.25
5.	Bulgaria.....	2.39	.07	1.21
6.	Poland.....	1.86	.75	4.03
7.	Warsaw Pact.....	1.63	1.10	2.72
8.	Israel.....	1.58	4.11	3.67
9.	South Africa.....	1.49	2.03	1.10
10.	South Korea.....	1.44	.03	.46
11.	Hungary.....	1.39	.33	1.40
12.	NATO.....	1.37	4.08	1.02
13.	France.....	1.31	4.08	1.31
14.	Afghanistan.....	1.22	3.23	3.80

UNITED STATES

For over 52 months, Soviet media and commentators have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the "erratic, warmongering policies of the Reagan administration." With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony) and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race.

During September 1983, over 50 percent of Red Star's total space devoted to international events and/or foreign affairs concerned the activities of the United States government. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was 29 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news and commentary (see Table 1). This dramatic increase in Soviet propaganda was primarily due to one event--the destruction by a Soviet Air Defense SU-15 aircraft of KAL Flight 007 on 1 September 1983.

THE DESTRUCTION OF KAL FLIGHT 007

Within forty-eight hours after the destruction of the Korean airliner, the Kremlin initiated a massive and unprecedented propaganda campaign to "prove" that KAL Flight 007 was a CIA spy plane that intentionally violated Russian air space. In its propaganda offensive, the Soviet government used the "big lie" and a variety of other propaganda techniques to "prove" that:

- The South Korean airliner was on a spy mission controlled by the U.S. CIA.
- Reagan initiated the KAL 007 incident in order to intensify his huge anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.

- Reagan initiated the KAL 007 incident in order to block the Geneva disarmament talks.
- Reagan initiated the KAL 007 incident to justify his massive military buildup to the American people and Congress.
- The USSR was fully justified and within its legal rights to shoot down the intruder.

The following abstracts illustrate the intensity and the strident anti-American polemics contained in the Soviet press pertaining to the South Korean jet airliner.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Abstract</u>
3 Sept.	Washington uses incident for <u>unpure political aims</u> . On September 1, a South Korean airliner flew 500 KM off course into Soviet air space. Soviet interceptors fired warning shots and signaled the plane to land. KAL did not respond. It then departed Soviet air space. The U.S. is trying to blame the USSR for its disappearance. There are many questions about this flight that the U.S. will not answer.
6 Sept.	KAL flies regular <u>spy missions</u> over USSR. Soviet interceptors signaled the plane to land. The U.S. is causing an uproar about the incident, blaming the USSR. The Soviet Union <u>has a right to defend its borders</u> .
6 Sept.	Reagan uses the KAL incident to launch huge anti-Soviet campaign and to sabotage the Geneva talks.
6 Sept.	KAL intrusion was <u>planned</u> by U.S. Washington uses the incident to intensify its anti-Soviet propaganda campaign and humanitarian policy. Let us remember that the U.S. killed millions of Koreans, Vietnamese, and now is killing Lebanese. The USSR was merely <u>defending its territory</u> and well within its rights.
6 Sept.	<u>Campaign of slander</u> . The question still remains, how did the KAL plane get into Soviet air space? Evidence is that the U.S. planned this incursion. U.S. satellites observed the plane and an RC-135 was flying a parallel course; KAL was on a spy mission.
8 Sept.	<u>U.S. must bear responsibility for tragedy</u> . The USSR has the right to <u>defend its borders</u> . Reagan is using the incident to launch a huge anti-Soviet campaign.
8 Sept.	USSR was fully within its legal rights to shoot down the intruder according to Chief of Aviation Law of the State Institute of Civil Aviation. Soviet actions were carried out within guidelines of the Chicago Convention and International Aviation Law.

- 8 Sept. Large-scale provocation. The KAL flight and intrusion were planned by the CIA. American intelligence planes use civilian air routes to fly near the USSR. Washington cannot prove that Soviet pilot knew it was a civilian plane. The U.S. frequently uses civilian aircraft to spy.
- 8 Sept. Facts vs. fiction. America is using the tragedy to fan the fires of anti-Soviet hysteria. The goal of this campaign is to cast a shadow on Soviet peace policy. This is not the first time that U.S. aircraft have violated Soviet air space, in 1983 there have been 12 incidents. The day before the incident there were seven RC-135 flights in the region.
- 9 Sept. Return to cold war. U.S. planned the intrusion; KAL 007 was on a spy mission.
- 9 Sept. U.S. sent plane over USSR to spy. Soviet people protest the enormous anti-Soviet campaign. Soviet people support justifiable actions of the Soviet government to defend its borders.
- 9 Sept. Reagan must bear responsibility. The U.S. sent the plane to spy on the USSR.
- 9 Sept. Facts vs. lies. Even the American press questions Reagan's version of the KAL incident. How did the plane get into Soviet air space? Why wasn't it contacted by air control in U.S. and Japan. Today's technology should prevent such incidents.
- 9 Sept. The noise of provocators. Soviet actions were justified. The USSR defended its borders. The U.S. had all to gain. If the spy mission succeeded, fine, if it failed, the U.S. could use the incident to launch huge anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. Reagan can use the incident to block Geneva talks--now the U.S. has found its excuse. Reagan can spur the arms race.
- 10 Sept. Reagan must take responsibility. The USSR was defending its borders according to international law. KAL 007 did not respond to radio signals from the Soviet air defense. The plane flew over military installations on Sakhalin Island; again, KAL did not respond to radio signals or warning shots. It was then destroyed. In the dark, the Soviet pilot could not determine that it was a civilian aircraft.
- 10 Sept. Hysterical anti-Soviet campaign. The U.S. and Japan should have warned KAL 007. They didn't. American reaction is unjustified.
- 10 Sept. Press Conference in Moscow. Marshall Ogarkov explains the Soviet actions. KAL 007 flew 500 KM off course into Soviet air space. Why was it not informed? Why did it not realize the error? Why was an RC-135 in the area? The U.S. has not answered these questions. KAL 007 flew over an important strategic Kamchatka military base.

- 11 Sept. A spy mission. World press headlines that KAL 007 was on a spy mission for Washington.
- 11 Sept. Huge anti-Soviet campaign based on KAL incident. Reagan sent the plane on a spy mission. The Soviet people condemn this action; the USSR is justified in defending its borders.
- 11 Sept. America is trying to drag the UN Security Council into its campaign of lies and slander against the USSR.
- 13 Sept. Reagan is using incident to launch anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. All lies. Facts indicate the U.S. must assume all responsibility--not the USSR. World press supports the Soviet view.
- 13 Sept. Washington is using incident to slander, blacken the reputation of USSR. Reagan hates the Soviet Union. He wants to justify his military buildup.
- 13 Sept. USSR has a right to defend its borders. The USSR has defended its territory from attackers and spies for years. This was no different.
- 13 Sept. The Korean airliner tried to evade Soviet aircraft. Why were U.S. Navy ships in the area? The day before the incident, RC-135s flew near the area seven different times. Kamchatka is an important nuclear strategic base. Military bases are always on the alert for RC-135 aircraft. Of course it was dark and the Soviet pilots thought the Boeing (KAL) was an RC-135.
- 13 Sept. Tapes are phony. The more the U.S. screams, the more obvious the lies. The world awaits an answer from Washington as to the reason why KAL 007 was over Soviet territory.
- 14 Sept. An American spy mission. The U.S. and other countries often use civilian aircraft to conduct spy missions. KAL 007 carried special radar equipment. Why didn't the pilot reply to the signals from the Soviet interceptors?
- 14 Sept. Answer can only be that the KAL plane was on a spy mission. How can a modern aircraft be so far off course? Why didn't the Japanese flight control station inform KAL of its position?
- 14 Sept. KAL was on a U.S. spy mission. The USSR has a right to defend its sovereign territory.
- 15 Sept. Sanctions against the USSR. Previous U.S. economic sanctions (such as the pipe line) against USSR did not work. Now Reagan wants sanctions against Aeroflot. The reason for these sanctions is to hurt Aeroflot financially and to stop east-west contacts. More cold war.

- 16 Sept. At least six of KAL's crew were CIA agents. KAL has taken all responsibility for the loss of life. KAL wants to avoid any investigations from the outside to avoid revealing any ties with the CIA. The U.S. must take responsibility for the accident, but won't. Now America is using the incident to launch an hysterical anti-Soviet campaign.
- 16 Sept. Affiliation of U.S. intelligence. KAL has been helping the CIA since the 1960s. KAL was in financial trouble and was saved by the U.S. Flight 007 was on a spy mission for the CIA on Sept. 1. The pilot of that flight bragged to his friends that he was on a spy mission and showed them the special equipment. KAL pilots get special training for spy missions.
- 16 Sept. Evil goals. The more Reagan screams the more obvious the evil goals. Reagan used the incident to support his military buildup, block the Geneva talks and launch anti-Soviet hysteria.
- 17 Sept. New facts come to light. Former CIA director S. Turner says that the USSR told the truth, and he cannot swear on a bible that KAL 007 was not on a spy mission. An article in the Denver Post says the plane may have been on a spy mission.
- 17 Sept. A typical hegemonistic act. The U.S. Congress approved an anti-Soviet resolution regarding KAL 007. The U.S. is launching another anti-Soviet campaign, while American Marines are fighting in Lebanon and Reagan launches his military buildup.
- 17 Sept. International Civil Aviation Organization gives in to American pressure.
- 20 Sept. Facts condemn Washington. KAL 007 was on a spy mission. The CIA wants information on Soviet strategic nuclear forces and Soviet activities in the Far East. Facts clearly demonstrate that KAL 007 was on a spy mission: (1) the flight was synchronized with spy satellite FERRET-D and (2) it was within limits of the LORAN-S radio navigation system which can pinpoint the coordinates of a plane at anytime.
- 20 Sept. A coordinated intelligence mission. While KAL 007 was over the USSR, several RC-135 aircraft were in the area (both the previous day and at the same time). There were other suspicious factors including a crew of 29 instead of 18, and the pilot was a South Korean Air Force Colonel.
- 23 Sept. Many United Nations members condemn US actions toward Soviet delegation at 38th UN General Assembly session.

24 Sept. U.S. media spreads lies about Soviet ships that supposedly harass U.S. Navy ships in search of KAL 007 remnants. In truth, the American ships are interfering with Soviet ships; U.S. aircraft also harassed Soviet search ships. These actions are in violation of a 1972 treaty between the U.S. and the USSR.

As mentioned before, Red Star's news and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist Party and Soviet government; consequently, they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For more than four years, the United States has received an average of 57 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments-- in September it was nearly 81 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

TABLE 2

CRITICAL COVERAGE OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Sept. 1983</u>	<u>Aug. 1983</u>	<u>June 79 thru July 83</u>
1. United States.....	81%	67%	57%
2. Israel.....	3%	7%	8%
3. Japan.....	3%	2%	4%
4. South Africa.....	2%	4%	3%
5. South Korea.....	2%	---	1%
6. NATO.....	2%	4%	2%
7. United Kingdom.....	2%	1%	4%
8. France.....	2%	8%	1%
9. Pakistan.....	2%	1%	2%

Overall Soviet propaganda about the United States continued to underscore the following three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony--a threat to peace; (2) arms production and development of military technology--the arms race, and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security programs--a threat to the world. The amount of space allocated to these three primary Soviet propaganda themes changed significantly in September, due to the coverage of KAL Flight 007. In fact, over 50 percent of the printed coverage (in Red Star) about the United States pertained to the shooting down of the Korean airliner. In addition, almost sixty-two percent of the propaganda theme "U.S. Military/Political Hegemony" concerned the shooting down of KAL Flight 007 (see Table 4).

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

TABLE 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1983												1982		
	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	
US Military/ Political Hegemony	83%	53%	50%	47%	46%	62%	76%	58%	42%	43%	40%	61%	50%	43%	
US Military Budget-Arms Race	14%	28%	31%	28%	32%	23%	12%	24%	29%	41%	30%	23%	24%	37%	
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	03%	10%	13%	15%	14%	07%	10%	15%	20%	08%	17%	14%	22%	15%	
All Other	<u>00%</u> 100%	<u>09%</u> 100%	<u>06%</u> 100%	<u>10%</u> 100%	<u>08%</u> 100%	<u>08%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>03%</u> 100%	<u>09%</u> 100%	<u>08%</u> 100%	<u>13%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>04%</u> 100%	<u>05%</u> 100%	

As in the past, the editors of Red Star and Soviet commentators use every opportunity to exploit events and/or media issues appearing in the international press in their effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY AND PROVOCATION

As in previous months, the Soviet propaganda machine exploited the theme of American military, political and economic hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee imperialism and aggression. In September 1983, due to the shooting down of KAL Flight 007, 83 percent of Soviet propaganda (about the United States) related to American imperialism, provocation and aggression (see Table 3).

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect the emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme--U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation--during a nine month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

TABLE 4

Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	SEPT	AUG	JUL	1983 JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN
1. KAL Flight 007.....	62%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2. Indian Ocean and Middle East	17%	17%	09%	02%	01%	05%	05%	25%	28%
3. Central America/Caribbean	11%	27%	35%	26%	32%	24%	15%	08%	13%
4. Europe	03%	14%	24%	34%	11%	22%	34%	18%	29%
5. Asia/Pacific	03%	10%	20%	02%	14%	23%	10%	08%	20%
6. World Wide	02%	19%	06%	35%	36%	25%	35%	41%	10%
7. Africa.....	02%	13%	06%	01%	06%	01%	01%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

As noted above, the major focus of Red Star articles and commentary about American imperialism and hegemony highlighted three primary topics; (1) U.S. espionage and involvement in KAL Flight 007; (2) American military intervention in Lebanon, and (3) Reagan's military intervention in Central America.

American Military Intervention in Lebanon

During the past year, Soviet propagandists have steadfastly indicated that the United States Marines were in Lebanon to protect Israeli and American imperialism in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. In September, the Soviet government claimed that the Reagan administration was preparing to launch a major military assault on the "national patriotic" forces in Lebanon. In a series of feature articles, Russian commentators emphasized the following strident headlines and topics:

- American war in Lebanon. The Pentagon has given the military command in Lebanon permission to take any measure needed to protect the marines. The U.S. has 20 ships and over 130 aircraft in the region.
- U.S. is increasing military presence in Lebanon. America and its allies have over 20 ships off the coast of Lebanon. The U.S. has 7,000 men in the region and the Pentagon has given the local commander authority to conduct military operations.
- Reagan plans to bomb Syrian positions in Lebanon.
- Escalation of intervention. The U.S. continues to increase military involvement in Lebanon. The number of U.S. military personnel has grown from 1,900 to 14,000 men.
- Sixth Fleet moving closer to Beirut. The U.S. can begin bombing Lebanon at any moment.

- Sixth Fleet moves closer to Beirut and aircraft begin intelligence flights over Lebanese territory. The U.S. uses strife between religious factions as an excuse to cement its military control.
- U.S. Marines continue to shell Beirut and surrounding area. In three days over 80 civilians have been killed and parts of the city are on fire.
- Situation in Lebanon remains tense. American artillery and helicopters bombard Moslem regions. The U.S. is increasing its military involvement and is cooperating with the Israelis.
- Update on Lebanon. Tension is increasing. The U.S. is the blame for the escalation of war. American spy planes fly over Lebanon continuously.
- Reagan is dragging NATO partners into Lebanon. England will send more ships to the area.
- TASS announcement. Tension in Lebanon increases. American bombers terrorize Lebanese civilians. The U.S. does not belong in Lebanon.
- Lebanon - escalation of armed intervention. Congress approves troop deployment for six more months. Reagan claims a military presence is necessary for the peace process. The U.S. military presence will continue to grow.
- U.S. intervention in Lebanon. Sixth fleet aircraft attacked and shelled Beirut. Reagan says that America is acting in self-defense when it shells Lebanon. The U.S. public is alarmed; wants to avoid another Vietnam.
- Reagan is openly interfering in the internal affairs of Lebanon. The U.S. reinforces its positions.
- U.S. is increasing military involvement. Each day gun fire from the Sixth Fleet kills many civilians. There are over 14,000 American military personnel in the region.
- United States in the role of murderer. Military presence in Lebanon is a result of a U.S.-Israeli alliance.
- U.S. involves NATO allies in Lebanon. There is an unbroken air bridge of weapons from the United States to Lebanon. The situation is becoming a true threat to world peace.
- Reagan aids Israel - the worst aggressor in the region.

U.S. Increases Military Intervention in Central America

For more than seven months, Soviet commentators have assiduously exploited the political/military events and actions in Central America. The Kremlin headlined and emphasized the following slogans and topics:

- CIA-aided Somasa bands attack Nicaragua. Government protests to Washington and Honduras about new aggression.
- CIA against Nicaragua. CIA-supported mercenaries attack Nicaraguan villages. Sandinists Army fends off attack. The aggression came from Costa Rica, and they had M-16s and other U.S. weapons. This is only one of many incidents.
- The CIA arms and trains mercenaries for on Nicaragua.
- CIA-supported bandits bomb an area 50 km south of Managua (September 23). The targets were an electric power generator and factories. The damage was minor.
- Nicaragua condemns U.S. aggression. Reagan says he wants peace but instead he conducts war against Nicaragua and many other countries.
- Reagan plans invasion of Nicaragua. The Pentagon is reinforcing its forces close to Nicaraguan border. Reagan claims he is fighting the communist threat in Nicaragua. If the American invasion succeeds, the U.S. could control all sea routes and air routes in the region. The Pentagon is behind Big Pine-2 maneuvers and the invasion.
- The U.S. is escalating military aggression in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan leader (D. Ortega) demands that U.S. military forces get out of Nicaragua.
- Reagan's attempts to undermine Nicaraguan government are not working. The Nicaraguan Army continues to defeat counterrevolutionary attacks.
- Reagan supports dictatorships in Central America which are responsible for thousands of deaths.
- The Pentagon continues to increase military buildup in Honduras. The U.S. builds air strips and radar sites.
- Washington increases military forces in Central America. The U.S. is entering a second Vietnam.
- Reagan uses Honduras to conduct undeclared war against Nicaragua. The Pentagon has increased military aid to Honduras and El Salvador.
- The Pentagon continues to deploy troops from Panama to Honduras for Big Pine-2. Military maneuvers are being conducted over a large part of Honduras.

Other Aspects of Military/Political Hegemony

The following abstracts indicate the tone and scope of Soviet rhetoric in regard to other areas of the world.

- Nuclear maniacs. The U.S. press discusses limited nuclear war in the Far East; American commentators propose that the U.S. wage nuclear war against the USSR from the North Pacific and Northeast Asia. In this scenario, the Pentagon would launch attacks from military bases in Alaska, Japan, South Korea and Philippines.
- The Pentagon prepares military bases in Japan for nuclear weapons.
- Reagan is accelerating deployment of nuclear missiles to Western Europe. The Pentagon increases the number of Pershing II missiles to be deployed in this area to 156.
- NATO and U.S. accelerate the deployment of nuclear missiles to Great Britain.
- Reagan insists on military supremacy over the USSR. NATO-US plan to accelerate deployment of missiles to Western Europe.
- World tension is increased due to U.S. imperialism. The American military forces are involved all over the world. Reagan intends to destroy the balance of power between NATO and Warsaw Pact -- this endangers world peace. The Pentagon has deployed military forces all over the world. U.S. military deployments are a threat to world peace.
- A visit with evil purposes. Secretary of the Navy Leman visits Norway. The U.S. wants to build up military forces in Northern Europe. Norway has depots for heavy U.S. military equipment. The Pentagon will deploy aircraft to Norway that can deliver nuclear weapons.
- The U.S. reinforces military forces in Pacific Ocean area. The chain of U.S. military bases now stretches from Hawaii to Japan to Australia and the Indian Ocean.
- Soviet KGB agents arrest two U.S. embassy officials for espionage.
- American intervention in the Philippines. Tension increases due to continued demonstrations and riots in Manila; thousands protest against U.S. policies.
- Policy of extreme adventurism. U.S. military forces are all over the world dictating to other nations. Reagan's foreign policy is based on the rapid military deployment and the ability of the U.S. to deal with its vital interests all over the world.

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In September 1983, Soviet rhetoric and propaganda about the arms race and arms limitation decreased significantly due to the daily and extensive attention given to KAL Flight 007. Communist media coverage allocated to the military buildup was at a low 14 percent of the total space dedicated to the United States (see Table 3).

The Kremlin insisted that Reagan is stubborn and is determined to alter the strategic balance through his version of arms control that favors only America. The Soviets continued all aspects of their rhetoric and propaganda pertaining to USSR support for peace and nuclear disarmament. Again, the Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, frequently criticized Reagan for spurring the arms race and increasing world tension. In an orchestrated propaganda effort, key Soviet leaders and commentators emphasized the following topics:

- The U.S.-NATO have launched an unprecedented military buildup - they want military supremacy over the USSR.
- Reagan desires to launch a first strike and is developing (and deploying) strategic nuclear weapons in both the U.S. and Western Europe.
- The Pentagon is accelerating its plans to militarize space.
- The U.S. wants the capability to wage global war against the USSR.
- Reagan wants to destroy the nuclear balance in Europe.
- The USSR will continue to fight for peace and nuclear disarmament.

In a feature article dated 29 September 1983, the Soviet leader Yuri Andropov stressed the following topics in regard to Reagan's foreign policy: (1) American wants to dominate the world--that is why the U.S. is increasing the size of its armed forces; (2) the U.S. does not hesitate to use armed forces to influence other countries, and (3) Reagan's actions are intended to increase world tension. The Soviet leader also stated that the USSR is sorry about the loss of life on KAL Flight 007, but the U.S. instigated the incident. Finally, Yuri Andropov insisted that Reagan's campaign against world socialism is very destructive. According to the Soviet leader, "the United States will not succeed in blackening the reputation of the USSR."

The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star reflect the overall tone and thrust of Soviet propaganda related to weapons development, the arms race and arms limitation and control:

On Space Weapons

- Reagan accelerates military buildup in space. The U.S. Navy will have its own space command.

- U.S. plans to accelerate its space war capabilities. The USAF will have over 58 anti-satellite missiles by 1989.
- Pentagon accelerates its plans to militarize space.
- Reagan wants military supremacy in space. Over 10 billion dollars will be spent on the space budget in 1984. This program includes invisible satellites and lasers.

On Nuclear Weapons

- NATO holds special meeting on the subject of nuclear weapons. The U.S. insists that Pershing II and GLCMs should be deployed on schedule.
- U.S. insists on nuclear supremacy over the USSR. Washington demands (of NATO) that Pershing II and GLCMs be deployed to Europe; Reagan is justifying this course of action with a campaign about the Soviet threat. The U.S., not the USSR, is the threat to world peace.
- Japan is becoming a huge base for U.S. nuclear weapons. The F-15, A-4, A-6, and F-16 aircraft are stationed in Japan. These aircraft carry nuclear weapons. In addition, U.S. submarines also carry nuclear weapons into Japanese ports.
- U.S. wants to destroy the nuclear balance in Europe.
- The Pentagon will test missiles in Alberta, Canada. The U.S. considers the Cold Lake Region ideal for missile tests because the area is like the USSR. The Canadian public is disturbed about these tests.

On the U.S. Military Budget

- As a result of Reagan's hysterical anti-Soviet campaign based on the KAL 007 incident, the U.S. Congress approved another 100 billion dollars for weapons and military technology.
- Total Pentagon budget for 1984 will be \$250 billion.
- U.S. Congress approves more funds (\$7.1 billion) for military construction.
- The 1985 Pentagon budget will be over \$280 billion. Most of this budget will be for nuclear weapons, including the MX missile.

On the Geneva Talks and Arms Limitation

- The USSR and the U.S. have started a new critical round of talks in Geneva. The U.S.-NATO will determine if there is to be an agreement.

- The Soviet Union refuses to agree to the unfair zero option, or other U.S. proposals which would be to the disadvantage of the USSR. If Reagan continues to maintain his position, it means that the U.S. does not want disarmament.
- USSR continues to maintain a constructive position on disarmament based on military parity.
- French and British nuclear missiles are significant and must be included in any treaty. Reagan's refusal to change his position on this point is his way of blocking arms control talks.
- The U.S. cannot be serious about the Geneva talks if it deploys Pershing II and GLCMs to Europe. There is a balance between the USSR and the U.S. on theater nuclear weapons and Reagan wants to disturb this balance.
- The truth is that Reagan does not want disarmament. He tries to cover up U.S. militarism and arms buildup by talking about peace. He lies when he says that the U.S. is working for nuclear disarmament. He blames the USSR for all delays.
- The U.S. wants peace only on its terms and these terms are not acceptable. Reagan wants to destroy the nuclear balance in Europe and is only playing games at the Geneva talks.
- The USSR will continue to fight for peace and nuclear disarmament. The U.S. cannot force the issue; the Soviet Union is more than capable of defending itself, though it would rather not go to war.
- The USSR believes peace is possible. The U.S. is carrying out plans (right now) to build more nuclear weapons. The USSR wants to avoid a nuclear confrontation.
- World newspapers and media comment on (and praise) Andropov's latest announcement about peace and nuclear disarmament.
- The USSR and the Socialist Bloc want peace and disarmament. The USSR wants to avoid nuclear war. The unity and strength of the Warsaw Pact has prevented war. The nature of imperialism is aggressive and militaristic. Now the U.S. must make a positive move.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

Due to Soviet concern and media attention provided to the KAL 007 incident, the editors of Red Star only had limited space for other topics. Therefore, United States foreign military assistance and mutual security topics received very modest coverage during September 1983 (see Table 3.) The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period February 1983 through September 1983 is presented in the data contained in Table 5, below.

TABLE 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	1983							
	Sept. 1983*	Aug 1983*	July 1983*	June 1983*	May 1983*	Apr 1983*	Mar 1983*	Feb 1983*
1. Asia/Pacific.....	35%	31%	41%	46%	43%	57%	46%	41%
2. China	28%	00%	03%	01%	00%	00%	00%	05%
3. Middle East	23%	20%	04%	24%	20%	24%	04%	17%
4. Europe/NATO	14%	46%	45%	24%	29%	08%	11%	14%
5. Africa.....	---	02%	06%	00%	00%	06%	11%	00%
6. Latin America.....	---	01%	01%	05%	08%	05%	28%	23%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

As expected, in September, Soviet media and commentators emphasized the 12-day trip of the American Secretary of Defense to Japan, China, and Pakistan. Almost thirty percent of the space about U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security topics pertained to Secretary Weinberger's visit to China. However, Soviet propaganda was subdued and the news reports appeared to be factual. Some examples are:

- Weinberger discusses military cooperation and relations with China.
- Weinberger stated that the talks with China were positive.
- The Taiwan issue remains a challenge.

The Kremlin continued to exhibit concern in regard to American mutual security relations with Pakistan. In particular, the Red Star reported that:

- The Pentagon is constructing two large military bases in Pakistan on the Arabian Sea--this is a dangerous move.
- In the event of an international crisis, U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces could use Pakistan military bases.
- Reagan expedites the sale of F-16s and missiles to Pakistan.
- India criticizes the United States for supplying Pakistan with Harpoon missiles.

Other selected abstracts of articles and headlines from Red Star that reflect the overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to U.S. military assistance and mutual security topics are presented below:

- Japanese and American military units conduct massive air maneuvers over Okinawa.
- U.S. and Japanese naval and air forces will conduct combined exercises off the coast of Japan (25 September to 5 October). Over 150 aircraft will be involved in the maneuvers.
- Pentagon will sell Egypt 94 more tanks.
- President Reagan discusses U.S. military bases in the Azores with the President of Portugal.
- U.S. has deployed nuclear missiles to Canada.
- Greece and the United States have signed a mutual security agreement regarding the use of military bases in Greece.

ISRAEL

For over a year, Soviet commentators have exploited events and activities dealing with the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon. In September 1983, the Kremlin headlined the "American War in Lebanon." Therefore, the space devoted to Israel (in Red Star) declined dramatically (see Figure 1). An analysis of the amount of space and the content of topics in Red Star devoted to Israel revealed the following:

<u>General Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space*(CM²)</u>	
	<u>Sept 1983</u>	<u>Aug 1983</u>
1. Attacks (on Israeli troops) by Lebanese Patriots	58%	07%
2. U.S. Military/Political Assistance.....	39%	13%
3. Israeli Aggression and Hegemony.....	03%	75%
4. Israeli Repression of Civilian Population.....	---	05%
	100%	100%

*Represents percent of space (CM²) in Red Star for Israel/Lebanon as theme and/or other country.

Abstracts and/or headlines of Russian propaganda articles indicating the overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda strategy pertaining to Israel and the political/military problems in the Middle East are listed below:

- U.S. is cooperating with Israel in its escalation of the war in Lebanon.
- Tension and bloodshed continue in Lebanon, due to the United States support of Israel.

- Reagan is aiding Israel, the worst aggressor in the region.
- The Israelis continue to occupy large sections of Lebanon. The U.S. is going to increase its involvement in the region.
- Israel plans to annex southern Lebanon. The Israelis continue to occupy large sections of Lebanon; the U.S. is going to increase involvement in the region.
- Israel plans to annex southern Lebanon. The Israeli military forces are being deployed in order to divide Lebanon.
- The Chinese press criticize U.S. support of Israel. Washington supports Israel in the United Nations, in the battlefield and in its anti-Palestinian policy.
- The USSR recognizes September 17 as a memorial to the sacrifices at Sabra and Shatila in Lebanon. The Red Star describes the slaughter, blaming Israel and the United States for the tragedy. The slaughter of innocent people by the U.S. and Israel continues today.

JAPAN

For more than four years the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of two percent of their coverage of foreign news to Japan; in September it was 2.5 percent. The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda topics underscored the following:

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Sept '82</u>	<u>Aug '83</u>	<u>Jul '83</u>	<u>Jun '83</u>
1. Japanese militarism and imperialism.....	61%	29%	39%	69%
2. U.S. military assistance and cooperation.....	31%	49%	14%	12%
3. Combined (U.S.-Japanese) military training.....	06%	17%	32%	16%
4. Other.....	<u>02%</u>	<u>05%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>03%</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%

The focus and tone of Russian propaganda content pertaining to Japan (other than U.S. military assistance) are contained in the following headlines and abstracts:

- Tokyo's dangerous course. The Japanese government supports a massive military buildup because Washington decided that Japan had to assume more responsibility for its defense. The Pentagon wants Japan to be the gendarme of the Far East and Southeast Asia.

- A sinister reminder of Japanese imperialism. Japan plans to modernize and expand its self-defense forces--a reminder of the Japan of World War II.
- Japan is slowly entering into NATO activities.
- The Pentagon is preparing its military bases in Japan for nuclear weapons (Misawa, Kadena and Iwakuni). In spite of the Japanese constitution the U.S. has aircraft and ships in Japan with nuclear weapons. The Japanese public is disturbed.
- The Japanese government requests that the United Nations permit Japan to have a greater role in United Nations peace keeping forces. This could then be used to justify the buildup of Japanese militarism.
- Massive military maneuvers. The U.S and Japanese military forces will conduct massive exercises from September 25 to October 5.

FRANCE AND CHAD

Soviet commentary and news coverage of activities/events in France continued to receive significant coverage in the Russian press (see Table 1). As reported previously, starting in early 1983, the Soviet propaganda mechanism became acutely critical of the government in Paris (see Table 2). In September 1983, the following distribution of major topics were highlighted in Red Star pertaining to the French government:

<u>General Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space* (CM²)</u> <u>September 1983</u>
1. French Military Intervention in Chad.....	57%
2. French Militarism and Rapid Deployment Forces.....	32%
3. Other.....	11%
	<u>100%</u>

*Represents the percent of space (CM²) in Red Star for France.

Abstracts and/or headlines of selected Soviet propaganda pertaining to France are listed below:

- France uses civilian commercial aircraft for spy missions. Special equipment is often put on French planes flying from Paris to Moscow.
- The French government will spend over 142.1 billion francs on its military forces in 1984.
- France is conducting Moselle-83 military exercises. This is a test of its Rapid Deployment Forces. Over 22,000 men, 7,500 tanks and 200 helicopters will participate in the exercise.

- France will continue nuclear testing in Polynesia.
- Update on Chad. Reagan pressures France to become more involved in Chad. Over 90 French officers arrived in Chad to control the war.
- Oueddei demands withdrawal of French and Zairan forces from Chad. Chad should decide its own fate.
- Oueddei's forces gain ground in combat with Habre's and foreign troops (in Chad).
- Washington increases military intervention in Chad.
- Oueddei's forces attack French troops in vicinity of capital.
- France increases its military involvement in Chad.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Soviet interest and propaganda exploitation of political and military events in Central America are apparent from the tone and consistent coverage given to events in this region of the world by the Soviet press. In particular, the Kremlin is concerned with the United States threat to Nicaragua.

Selected abstracts, slogans and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda pertaining to events in Central America are listed below:

- Nicaraguan Army continues to defeat counterrevolutionary attacks with courage and success. Reagan's attempts to undermine the government are not working.
- Patriotic military service is expanded in Nicaragua. New law supports the defense of the Nicaraguan government and its sovereignty.
- Salvadoran patriots continue their courageous battle against the military forces of the dictatorship government.
- U.S. continues to reinforce its Army units in Honduras. There are over 3,000 U.S. soldiers in Honduras.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Afghanistan received modest coverage in the Soviet military press during September 1983. The principal focus of Soviet propaganda emphasized three topics as follows:

- CIA employees. Afghanistan police arrest several U.S. Embassy employees who admitted to working for the CIA.
- Afghanistan government declares American Embassy employees persona non grata for spying. They are deported.
- U.S. is responsible for world tension and the war against Afghanistan. The Kabul government wants peace.

Red Star's coverage of political/military activities in Pakistan continued to receive attention. The following topics were highlighted:

- Riots and anti-government demonstrations continue in Karachi. Police attack demonstrators with clubs and tear gas. The people want democracy in Pakistan.
- Riots and anti-government demonstrations continue. A general strike is planned. Zia's attempts to oppress the people and destroy the anti-government movement will fail.
- Police attempt to stop anti-government demonstration with force fails. Riots and demonstrations continue.
- Pakistan expands its military presence in the occupied parts of the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan is expanding its military airstrips.
- Pakistan spy ring. Nineteen Pakistanian spies are arrested in the Indian State of Jammu.

South Africa consistently receives more than one percent of the total foreign coverage in Red Star--in September 1983 it was 1.5 percent. The following topics were headlined:

- The CIA aids South Africa in its aggression in Mozambique.
- Anti-Mozambique terrorist bands are supported and controlled by South Africa.
- South African police oppress the black population of Capetown--hundreds are without homes due to police action.
- South African government will not hesitate to attack any country (neighboring state) that favors an end to racism and apartheid.

The United Kingdom received very modest coverage in the Soviet military press. The Kremlin elected to highlight the following range of topics:

- Britian plans to develop the Falkland Islands into a NATO stronghold. The Pentagon will deploy strategic forces to a NATO base in the Falklands.

- England will spend 16 billion pounds to modernize and upgrade its military forces. The British Navy will be improved so that it can operate in "hot spots" around the world.
- British submarines will replace its current SLBMs with new Trident-2 nuclear missiles.
- NATO-U.S. accelerate the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles (GLCMs) to the airbase at Greenham Common in the United Kingdom.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for September 1983, 74 percent was allocated to issues and comment in regard to domestic, military, political, economic and social topics in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 69 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union as they appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

TABLE 6

SUBJECT/THEME	1983										1982			
	SEPT	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG
Soviet Military.....	69%	67%	59%	58%	65%	62%	61%	74%	65%	54%	45%	62%	57%	67%
Society/Culture.....	11%	14%	15%	12%	11%	12%	22%	10%	13%	12%	08%	08%	12%	09%
Economy/Technology....	04%	08%	10%	06%	06%	08%	04%	06%	10%	09%	09%	06%	11%	08%
Domestic Politics.....	03%	04%	06%	14%	08%	08%	05%	02%	05%	18%	27%	10%	03%	03%
Foreign Affairs.....	05%	03%	05%	05%	06%	05%	04%	03%	02%	02%	06%	09%	09%	05%
Other	08%	04%	05%	05%	04%	05%	04%	05%	05%	05%	05%	08%	08%	06%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Again in September, the Soviet military press and political cadre emphasized that the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries fully encourage and support world peace movements and nuclear disarmament. In contrast, according to Moscow, the U.S. and NATO are "unwilling to come to any constructive agreement about nuclear disarmament."

Starting in April 1983, the Soviet government launched a major, orchestrated propaganda campaign to highlight, to the domestic and foreign audiences, that the Soviet government and people fully support nuclear disarmament. This propaganda campaign continued in September.

Selected headlines (from September) that indicate the scope of propaganda topics concerning disarmament and peace are listed below:

- Soviet citizens write to Red Star expressing support for Andropov's peace initiatives and support for nuclear disarmament.
- The USSR, together with the Socialist Bloc, supports peace and disarmament. The USSR wants to avoid nuclear war.
- The Soviet Union has shown consistently by words and actions that it is serious about preventing nuclear war.

- The Veterans' Federation express support for the Soviet disarmament policy.
- The Soviet Defense Ministry and Foreign Affairs Ministry hold a press-conference (14 September) to discuss nuclear disarmament in Europe.
- Governments all over the world praise the foreign policy of the USSR. Moscow wants world peace and nuclear disarmament.
- USSR wants to avoid nuclear confrontation. Newspapers commenting on Andropov's latest peace offer included the Washington Post, Daily Telegraph, Tokyo Simbun, and Rabotnichesko Delo.

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline and morale received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

TABLE 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>1983</u>			<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>1982</u>		<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>
			<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>							<u>DEC</u>				
Military															
Discipline/Morale.....	40%	46%	39%	47%	44%	43%	40%	42%	42%	42%	48%	38%	42%	44%	
Soviet Military															
Training/Exercises....	30%	26%	27%	19%	21%	21%	28%	20%	28%	27%	27%	37%	21%	29%	
Soviet History/WW II..	21%	16%	23%	22%	24%	20%	18%	25%	18%	14%	14%	19%	24%	17%	
Military Logistics....	03%	05%	05%	04%	04%	05%	11%	04%	05%	04%	04%	03%	05%	08%	
Arms Control.....	03%	05%	04%	07%	06%	11%	03%	05%	07%	06%	06%	02%	08%	01%	
Other Military.....	<u>03%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>04%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>01%</u>	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Letters to the Editor — Criticism and Complaints.

A significant indicator that can be used to assess the mood of the Soviet military is the content of "letters to the editor" printed in Red Star. In recent years, the Party has regarded letters as an important safety valve, and a way of allowing public opinion a legitimate and quasi-independent outlet. Red Star sends reporters to investigate typical grievances. The letters

actually printed represent those topics and problems that are significant and important to the Soviet military elite. By law, Red Star reporters can subpoena and inspect official records pertaining to allegations made in "letters to the editor."

In September, the major focus of letters to the editor discussed or were related to the following topics: (1) inefficiencies and shortages in military housing; (2) fraud and dishonesty; (3) poor performance and/or inefficiency in the military bureaucracy, and (4) support for Yuri Andropov and the Kremlin's foreign policy.

The Soviet military political indoctrination mechanism (the political cadre) uses Red Star as the authority for daily lectures and indoctrination. Negative articles are frequently used as examples of "how not to perform." Generally, these negative articles contain an educational message for the audience - the correct and proper way for good communist to perform.

As in the past, ten percent of Red Star's space, allocated to Soviet military topics was critical and/or negative in tone, in regard to the performance of individual officers and/or military units. However, in September almost 19 percent of all space about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical in tone.

The major thrust of Red Star articles about military topics, critical in tone, are summarized in the paragraphs below:

Fraud and Corruption

- Red Star criticizes an officer for stealing cans of meat from the base commissary. He was aided by another officer, who did not report the theft. The value of the theft was 3 rubles.
- Dishonesty and waste. Red Star condemns an officer for using government funds to build a bath house for personal use. The money was needed for more important projects. Other officers who did not report this waste are equally guilty - these officers set a bad example and demoralized honest people. They should be severely punished for wasting government money and dishonesty.
- All officers are urged not to waste or use government funds for personal use. They should report fraud, corruption and waste to the authorities. All officers should help to conserve resources.
- Commander and his staff are sharply criticized (by Red Star) for wasting government money. The commander built a recreational complex that was not needed. It cost 320,000 rubles - the money could have been used to make necessary housing repairs and improvements that were critically needed.

Housing

- It is an outrageous problem and should be taken care of immediately. Red Star severely criticizes the main billeting directorate of the Defense Ministry. A number of officials who are responsible for issuing orders for military personnel and their families when transferred to a new post are not doing their job. It is well known that there is a housing shortage; men can handle that. What they cannot handle, is not receiving the necessary orders for their wives and children. It means that the wives can't work, receive medical care and the children can't go to school.
- The housing shortage is a critical problem and all officers must follow the rules pertaining to availability of housing. The Army Inspector General must help to solve these problems.
- A newly married officer was promised government housing; he moved into a house, but it was already assigned to another officer. These problems must be solved and all personnel must follow the rules.
- An officer complained that his quarters have needed repairs since 1974. Billeting had intended to repair his quarters but nothing had been done, due to red tape and delays.

Training and Technology

- Officers must learn the newest technology, as well as other important military skill. They must learn how to put theory into practice.
- Surprise attacks. Military commanders must be able to conduct and counter surprise attacks. They should learn to prepare for battle in secret, night or day and under any condition. Commanders must act quickly and skillfully.
- Night tactical training. Soldiers must be able to conduct operations at night under any condition. The need to know how to operate their equipment in the dark. Effective night training improves military readiness.
- Pilots must be able to act independently. They must act within the limits of safety and expert knowledge, and must know their aircraft and weapons. Actual battle will bring many surprises - pilots must be prepared to act independently.
- Don't waste time. Officers must organize tactical training, maintaining control over time. Most tasks must be implemented quickly and efficiently.
- Due to commanders negligence, his unit failed tactical tests. Officers need to be efficient in training competitions (tests) and

teaching methods. Officers must know how to profit from the results or training tests.

- Pilots must obey safety rules. They must know how to fly their aircraft under all conditions. They must be fully aware of their actions all the time.
- The purpose of tactical training is not necessarily to win, but to fulfill tasks and to master skills. If the unit can improve and carry out assignments, the tactical training is successful. Men must learn from mistakes.

Leadership

- Military commanders must be trained to be leaders and organizers. They must think independently. In their professional training, commanders must value responsibility and hard work and communist principles.
- Commanders must be proficient in military tactics and technical knowledge. They must know the strength and weakness of their units - what their men are capable of doing. Commanders must know how to use their men effectively - this is important in combat. In addition, they must thoroughly train their men and eliminate weaknesses.
- A major goal of the Soviet armed forces is to develop specialists and officers who are proficient in their fields. Excellence in an officer depends on his rank. The higher his rank the less time he should spend on mastering weapons and technology, he should spend most of his time meeting challenging situations.
- A Lt Col is harsh, rude, short tempered and touchy. Finally, he is punished by the Communist Party for his behavior. Yet, he doesn't change because the party organization did not work closely with him from the beginning - they only punished him. Both the Communist Party and the officer are at fault.
- Due to poor leadership and management, morale at the Leningrad Naval Base construction unit is poor. Mismanagement and negligence of officers prevents timely fulfillment of plan. Due to poor organization, officers cannot work effectively with their men - waste time and money.
- Soviet military officers must understand and obey rules and regulations. They must teach their troops to obey regulations. The officers must set the example, be fair to their men - use proper punishment and praise, as needed.

- Mistakes and problems should never be ignored. The attitude toward weakness should change. Political officers must understand problems, mistakes and disciplinary violations. Mistakes should be a learning experiences, - but should not be repeated. Men guilty of wrong conduct should be punished (justly).
- Military commanders must be responsible for military and political matters. Commanders must strive to improve military readiness, discipline and morale - especially, in light of increased East-West tensions. A military commander must be a good example of a communist and an officer to his men.
- Red Star condemns commander. A pilot is taken off flying status because he made a mistake. His commander refuses to put him on flying status. Red Star investigates and gets the pilot back into action. The pilot is good at his job.
- Military commanders should not be impatient, hot-tempered or emotional. Commanders must be calm and in control at all times. They should not be rude, angry or vengeful when administering discipline. Military commanders should be objective with their men. During tactical training they should be level-headed in order to make good decisions.

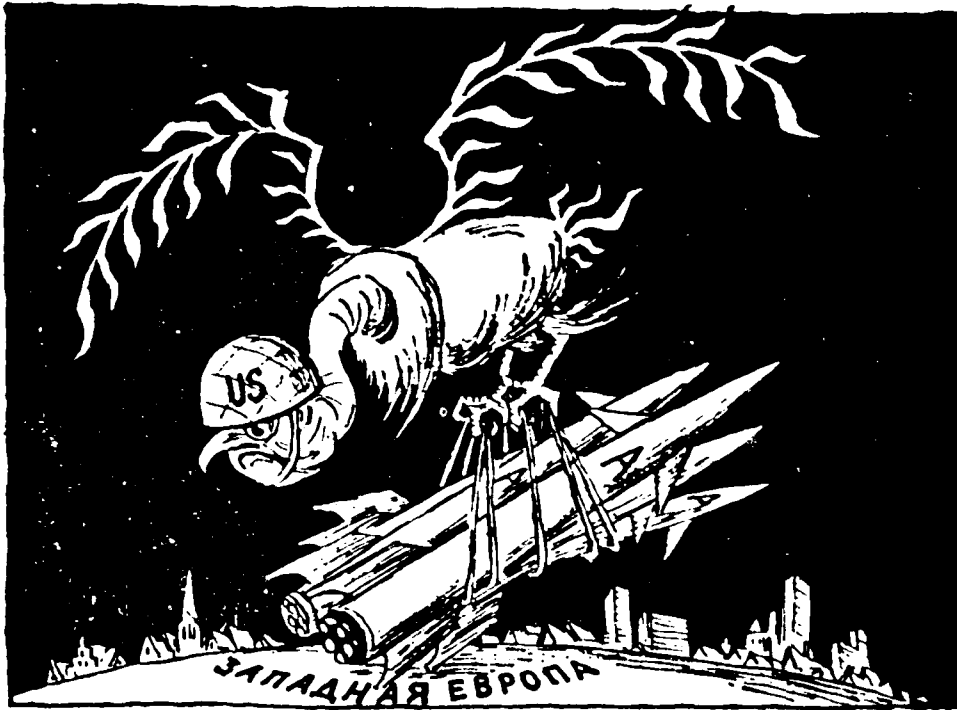
APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Political cartoons are used in print media to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. In most propaganda campaigns the cartoon is an important communication technique, because it attracts attention and generally is popular with the audience.

During September 1983, the editors of Red Star published six cartoons pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

<u>Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Cartoon No.</u>
Arms Race	1
U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony)	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Anti-Soviet Propaganda	5



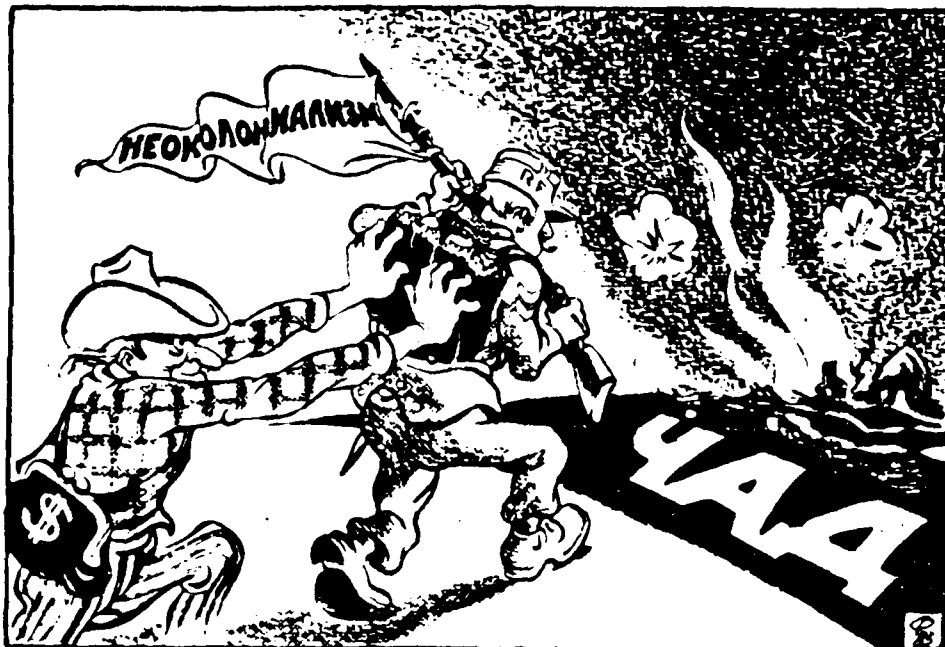
АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ «ГОЛУБЬ МИРА»...

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

American "dove of peace"

США оказывают сильный нажим на Францию, призывая ее активно включиться
в военные действия в Чаде на стороне режима Хабре.

(Из газет).



The U.S. is placing strong pressure on France to
participate actively in military activities supporting the
Habre regime in Chad.

Overseas pusher.



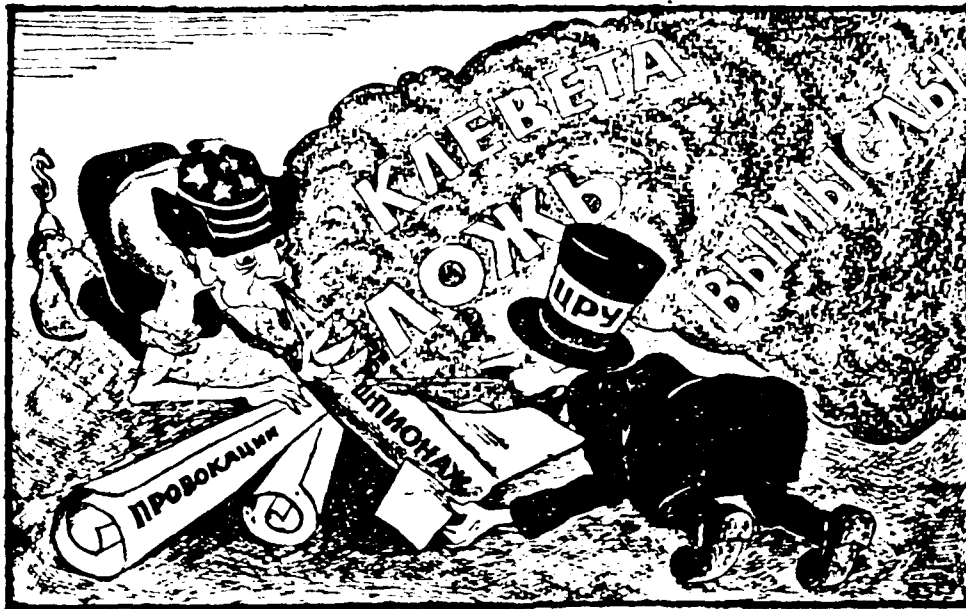
U.S. vital interests. (Lebanon)



Как в шпору...

Рис. Е. КОМАРОВА.

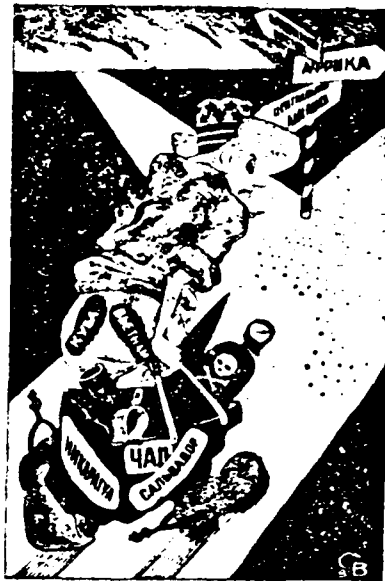
Filling the gap.



Раздувают...

Рис. В. СМОТРОВА.

Fanning the fires of provocation and espionage while generating a smoke screen of lies and slander.



Washington continues to become militarily involved in places like Nicaragua, Chad and El Salvador in spite of its Cuban and Vietnamese lessons.